

Virginia Department of Health Test to Stay Guidance

(Subject to change pending updated CDC or VDH Guidance)

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Introduction

Test to Stay (TTS) is a practice that consists of contact tracing and serial COVID-19 testing to allow school-associated close contacts that are not fully vaccinated to continue to attend school during their quarantine period. CDC now advises that schools may consider the use of TTS to minimize the impact of quarantine and limit school absences after a SARS-CoV-2 exposure in the K-12 school setting. TTS has been utilized in the United Kingdom and was [shown to be equivalent to quarantine for school-based contacts](#), and CDC [updated a Science Brief](#) to include guidance on TTS programs and published two [MMWR](#) papers evaluating the effectiveness of this strategy for K-12 students.

[Traditional quarantine](#) should be used if the school does not have the resources to participate in TTS, if the student does not have permission to participate in TTS from a consenting adult, if the student is unable to comply with wearing a mask at all times as recommended (with the exception of eating or drinking), or if the student has ongoing exposure to a household member with COVID-19. At this time, traditional quarantine is also recommended for pre-kindergarten, child care, and early education settings.

Section 1: Key Definitions

- [COVID-19 Symptoms](#)
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COVID-19 Symptoms

All students and staff should monitor for the development of [COVID-19 symptoms](#). Symptoms may range from mild to severe and often develop 2-14 days after exposure. The list below is not comprehensive, and individuals may use the [CDC Symptoms Self-Checker](#) to further assess

their symptoms.

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

If any emergency warning signs are present, including trouble breathing, persistent pain or pressure in the chest, new confusion, inability to wake or stay awake, pale, gray, or blue-colored skin, lips, or nail beds, or any other severe or concerning symptoms, please call 911 or seek care immediately.

Individuals who develop symptoms of COVID-19 are not eligible for TTS, even if they have a negative test for COVID-19 or are evaluated by a healthcare provider and have an alternate diagnosis. These individuals must follow procedures for traditional quarantine ([Protocol A-2](#)).

Definition of a Close Contact

An individual is more likely to get COVID-19 if they are in close contact with a person who has COVID-19 while they are contagious or still able to spread illness to others.

[Close contact](#) means:

- Being within 6 feet of a person who has COVID-19 for a total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period, or
- Having direct exposure to respiratory secretions (e.g., being coughed or sneezed on, sharing a drinking glass or utensils, kissing), or
- Caring for a person who has COVID-19, or
- Living with a person who has COVID-19

Exception: In indoor and outdoor K-12 settings, a student who was within 3 to 6 feet of an infected student is not considered a close contact as long as both students wore well-fitting masks the entire time. This exception may also be applied to school buses when the following criteria are met:

- Documented seating charts, and

- Assurance that masks are worn and students remain in assigned seats, either via video monitoring if available, or attestation from the bus driver or monitor.

The K-12 exception does not apply to teachers, staff, or other supervising adults in the school setting. This means that the standard close contact definition is applied when assessing exposure in a K-12 setting that involves a student with an infected adult or an exposed adult. Virginia Department of Health (VDH) will continue to monitor the science regarding the effectiveness of this close contact definition and the associated K-12 exception, and will update guidance as necessary. For more details about close contact and quarantine in K-12 school settings, see [VDH Isolation and Quarantine FAQs for K-12 Schools \(Dec 31, 2021\)](#) and [Clarification of VDH K-12 Close Contact Definitions and Quarantine Periods \(Sep 20, 2021 - update pending\)](#).

People with COVID-19 can pass the COVID-19 virus to their close contacts starting from 2 days before they become sick (or 2 days before they test positive if they never had symptoms) until it is [safe to be around other people](#) (stop isolation).

Close Contact Exemptions for Testing, Isolation, and Quarantine

Certain close contacts may be exempt from TTS and traditional quarantine. These include the following:

- **Asymptomatic close contacts who recently had COVID-19:** People who have had confirmed COVID-19 in the past 3 months (testing positive using a [viral test](#)), as long as they do not develop new symptoms.
- **Asymptomatic close contacts who are up to date on COVID-19 vaccines:** People who are up to date on vaccines for COVID-19 as long as they do not have symptoms. For the purposes of quarantine, VDH defines people up to date on COVID-19 vaccines as 1) those ages 18 years and older who have received all [recommended vaccine doses](#), including [boosters](#) and [additional primary shots](#) for some immunocompromised people, and 2) people ages 5-17 years who have completed the [primary series](#) of COVID-19 vaccines.
- **K-12 close contacts who were masked and physically distanced:** Students who are exposed to a COVID-19 positive student in indoor or outdoor K-12 settings while both individuals were masked and spaced at least 3 feet apart.
- **School bus close contacts who were masked and physically distanced:** Students who are exposed to a COVID-19 positive student in a school bus while both individuals were masked and spaced at least 3 feet apart, as long as the following conditions are met in the school bus: documented seating chart and assurance that masks are worn and students remain in assigned seats via video monitoring or attestation from the bus driver or monitor.

- **Contact of a close contact:** People who have had close contact with a person who was a close contact to someone with COVID-19 (“contact of a contact”). If the contact tests positive for COVID-19, then the person should follow TTS or quarantine protocols.

School Eligibility Criteria for Test to Stay

Consistent with CDC Guidance for K-12 Schools, VDH recommends universal masking in K-12 schools, including those utilizing Test to Stay, for all persons regardless of vaccination status. Schools should continue to use other layered prevention strategies including physical distancing, ventilation, and hand hygiene. Strict adherence to these measures is particularly important when implementing TTS because of the additional risk of COVID-19 transmission introduced by allowing known close contacts to remain in school. In addition, VDH recommends that schools have the following:

- Adequate resources to conduct TTS; including a designated school point of contact who will be responsible for managing testing data, is capable of providing guidance to students and parents, and to whom questions can be referred.
- Adequate resources to track and report information to the health department as requested.
- Understanding of the potential for increased risk of COVID-19 transmission by having exposed students attend school.
- Appropriate paperwork on file if the school plans to utilize BinaxNOW professional use test kits in school. Information on what needs to be in place can be found here.

Individual Eligibility Criteria for Test to Stay

VDH recommends that TTS only be used for students initially. If implementation is successful and school resources allow, then TTS may be offered to eligible teachers and/or staff.

To receive a modified quarantine directive that allows school attendance for in-person instruction, VDH recommends a student meet all of the following criteria:

- **Eligible Exposure** - Exposure(s) occurred **during instruction at school, during school-sponsored extracurricular activities including sports, during bus transportation** to or from instruction, or a non-household **community-based exposure** (outside of school events including birthday parties, recreational sporting events, etc.)
 - Students with household exposures (e.g. siblings, parents) are not eligible for TTS.
 - In some states and school districts who have implemented TTS, only exposures that occurred between two masked individuals (both wearing masks correctly and consistently for the entire exposure) were eligible for TTS. VDH guidance allows

for individuals who were not masked during the exposure (if all other eligibility criteria are met) to participate in TTS. This approach seeks to balance the theoretical increased risk of transmission with the feasibility of implementation.

- **Asymptomatic Close Contact** - A student who has been identified as a close contact AND remains asymptomatic, who would be directed to quarantine according to routine protocol otherwise.
- **Not Up to Date on COVID-19 Vaccines**- Those ages 5-17 years who have not received the primary series (two doses) of vaccines for COVID-19, or those ages 18 years or older who have not received all [recommended vaccine doses](#), including [boosters](#) and [additional primary shots](#) for some immunocompromised people, and have been directed by public health officials to quarantine. ****Please note at time of the writing of this protocol this definition is under discussion at CDC and is subject to change.***
- **Agrees to Mask At School** - Willing and able to consistently and correctly wear a mask while at school during the entire 5 day TTS quarantine period followed by 5 additional days of strict mask use (exceptions for eating and drinking). Strict mask use is an essential component of the TTS strategy. Schools should review and implement strategies to [improve mask fit](#). Schools will need to consider privacy issues if the participating school does not have a universal masking policy in place.
- **Remains Asymptomatic** - Has not developed any signs or symptoms of COVID-19 at any time since their exposure.
 - Parents/guardians of participating students whose household contacts have signs or symptoms of COVID-19 should not send their child to school and should instead contact the school nurse or designated school representative.
- **Parent/Guardian Agreement** - Has a parent/guardian who agrees to:
 - Sign the consent form to participate in TTS.
 - Conduct active monitoring (explicitly asking the student about signs and symptoms of COVID-19) each day before and after school.
 - Immediately contact the child's healthcare provider and school if any signs or symptoms of COVID-19 develop.
 - Refrain from sending the participating student to school if any signs or symptoms develop in the child or anyone in the home.
 - Promptly pick up their child from school, should they test positive or develop signs or symptoms of COVID-19 while at school.
 - Comply with public health recommendations for quarantine when not attending in-school instruction. (i.e. Stay home away from others when not in school for instruction.)
- **No Special Circumstances** - If a school is experiencing an outbreak of COVID-19 that

has been difficult to control or is unusual in size or scope, regional and local epidemiologists may apply professional judgement and recommend that the TTS method be temporarily paused and traditional quarantine standards applied until the situation is stabilized.

Individuals NOT Eligible for Test to Stay

- Students who are up-to-date on COVID-19 vaccines (not necessary as these students do not need to quarantine)
- Students who test positive for COVID-19
- Students with signs and symptoms of COVID-19
- Students who are not willing or able to wear masks consistently or correctly
- All other students exempt from quarantine (see [Close Contact Exemptions](#) above)

Section 2: Recommended testing and quarantine response protocols

- [Protocol A: For asymptomatic close contacts](#)
- [Protocol B: For individuals who test positive for COVID-19](#)
- [Protocol C: For symptomatic individuals](#)

Please see [Flowchart](#) for an overview of Test to Stay Guidance.

Protocol A: For asymptomatic close contacts

Close contacts who are asymptomatic, unvaccinated or partially vaccinated, and not [exempt from TTS](#) and quarantine should follow Protocol A (see chart below.)

Fully vaccinated close contacts who are asymptomatic do not need to follow Protocol A and may remain in the classroom and fully engaged in all activities; however, they should continue to monitor for [symptoms](#) and wear a mask around others for 10 days after their exposure. These individuals should also be [tested](#) for COVID-19 five days after the exposure occurred. If any symptoms develop, they should immediately isolate at home and follow [Protocol C: For symptomatic individuals](#).

Protocol A: For eligible asymptomatic close contacts
Eligible for Test to Stay: Yes Brief Summary: Eligible close contacts who are asymptomatic and do not qualify for the exemptions listed above may opt to participate in TTS (Protocol A-1) or traditional quarantine (Protocol A-2).
Protocol A-1: Test to Stay
Duration: Five (5) days from the date of exposure (Exposure date = Day 0) Return to School: Eligible close contacts may remain in school as long as all of the following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The individual remains asymptomatic• The individual wears a mask all of the time, except when eating and drinking, for 10 days after the exposure. The individual must wear a mask during the five day TTS testing period (Days 1-5) <u>and</u> continue to wear a mask for 5 days afterwards (Days 6-10).<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Per VDH interim guidance for K-12 schools, children who are in the 6-10 day period after quarantine should ideally be 6 feet away from others during meals and snacks, or other unmasked periods. To ensure confidentiality, VDH recommends that all students maintain 6 feet of distance between each other during unmasked periods.• The individual takes a rapid test every morning before school and it is negative<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Rapid testing may be performed at home with a proctored test (e.g. eMed Abbott BinaxNOW Antigen At Home Test Kit)

- Rapid testing may be performed upon arrival at school (if driven to school by a parent or guardian and does not ride a school bus) if the school has resources to do so
- The individual does not need to take a rapid test on mornings that fall on weekends or holidays; however, they must quarantine on these days (i.e. the individual is not to attend birthday parties, sporting events, or any other group activities on these days)
- The individual immediately isolates at home if they receive a positive test result (see [Protocol B](#) for individuals who test positive)
- The individual must have at least one negative rapid test on or after the 5th day before being released from TTS.
- The individual monitors for [symptoms of COVID-19](#) for 10 days, and immediately isolates at home if symptoms develop (see [Protocol C](#) for symptomatic individuals)

Notes: If a student is unable to wear a mask at all times in school (except when eating or drinking) then the student is not eligible for TTS and must follow traditional quarantine (Protocol A-2). While participating in TTS, the student should quarantine from all non-school related activities (i.e. birthday parties) and should not participate in sports practice and competitions until they have completed the 5-day testing regimen. However, students may participate in school-based extracurricular activities as long as they remain consistently and correctly masked and physically distanced (>3 feet) for the full testing period. Students may ride the school bus if they have had a negative test that morning and continue to remain masked and physically distanced (>3 feet).

[CDC recommends](#) TTS participants be tested at least once upon notification of their exposure as a close contact and again 5-7 days after their last close contact with someone with COVID-19. VDH recommends daily testing for the first 5 days after exposure in order to more quickly identify and isolate students who become infected. In many cases, due to the delayed timing of exposure notification or testing days falling on weekends or holidays, a student will not actually require a full five days of testing.

Protocol A-2: Traditional Quarantine

Duration: 5 days from the date of exposure, followed by 5 days of strict mask use.

Return to School: Close contacts who remain asymptomatic should quarantine at home for 5 days, followed by 5 days of strict mask use after return to school. It is recommended to test for COVID-19 5 days after the exposure.

- The individual should immediately isolate at home if they receive a positive test result (see [Protocol B](#) for individuals who test positive.)
- The individual should continue to monitor for [symptoms of COVID-19](#) for 10 days, and immediately isolate at home if symptoms develop (see [Protocol C](#) for symptomatic individuals.)

Notes: If an individual is unable or unwilling to wear a mask, they should quarantine at home for the full 10 days. The individual should follow the policy of their local school district, which may or may not allow for the shorter 7-10 day quarantine options.

Resources:

[VDH When to End Home Isolation and Quarantine Infographic](#)

[What to do if you were potentially exposed to coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\)](#)

If an individual participating in TTS tests positive for COVID-19, they must immediately isolate themselves according to [existing isolation protocols \(Protocol B\)](#).

Protocol B: For individuals who test positive for COVID-19

Any individual who tests positive for COVID-19 - whether vaccinated or unvaccinated, close contact or not a close contact - should follow Protocol B (see chart below.) This includes individuals who have a positive test result during TTS.

A positive test may be a rapid test (at-home or performed in a pharmacy or healthcare facility) or a PCR test. For more information on testing please see [VDH COVID-19 Testing](#). A positive rapid test in an unvaccinated student exposed to COVID-19 during TTS does not require confirmatory PCR testing as per [CDC Guidance for Antigen Testing for SARS-CoV-2](#).

Protocol B: For individuals who test positive for COVID-19 (Isolation)

Eligible for Test to Stay: No

Brief Summary: Individuals who test positive for COVID-19 must isolate at home for 5 days, followed by strict mask use for the next 5 days if there are no symptoms or symptoms are resolving. This applies to anyone who tests positive, even if they are fully vaccinated, regardless of the presence or absence of symptoms.

Duration: Minimum of 5 days of isolation from the start of symptoms or positive test result, followed by 5 days of strict mask use.

Return to School: Individuals who isolate for a positive test for COVID-19 may return to school when the following four criteria are met:

- At least 5 days have passed since symptoms first appeared, and
- At least 24 hours with no fever without fever-reducing medication, and
- Other symptoms are resolving, and
- Able to mask consistently and correctly for the next 5 days.

If the individual tested positive and never had any symptoms, they may return to school when:

- At least 5 days have passed since the date of their first positive COVID-19 test, and
- They continue to have no symptoms since the test, and
- Able to mask consistently and correctly for the next 5 days.

Notes: If an individual is unable or unwilling to wear a mask, they should isolate at home for the full 10 days. A return-to-school note from a healthcare provider is NOT necessary. A negative test at the completion of isolation is NOT required nor recommended.

Resources:

[VDH When to End Home Isolation and Quarantine Infographic](#)

[What to do if you have confirmed or suspected coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\)](#)

Protocol C: For symptomatic individuals

Any individual (vaccinated or unvaccinated) who develops symptoms of COVID-19 must isolate at home. This includes individuals who develop symptoms while enrolled in TTS. The duration of isolation will depend on several factors including testing and evaluation by a healthcare provider.

Protocol C: For symptomatic individuals (Isolation)

Eligible for Test to Stay: No

Brief Summary: Individuals who have [symptoms of COVID-19](#) must isolate at home. Duration of isolation will be dependent on testing and/or evaluation by a healthcare provider. If no testing or clinical evaluation is performed, then the individual must isolate at home for a minimum of 5 days, followed by 5 days of strict mask use if there are no symptoms or symptoms are resolving. Please see the [VDH Algorithm for Evaluating a Child with COVID-19 Symptoms or Exposure](#) for further details. (Note: This algorithm will be updated as soon as possible to account for the updated CDC Isolation and Quarantine guidance.)

Duration: Variable

Return to School: Please see the [VDH Algorithm for Evaluating a Child with COVID-19 Symptoms or Exposure](#) for detailed guidance on evaluation, testing, and return to school. (Note: This algorithm will be updated as soon as possible to account for the updated CDC Isolation and Quarantine guidance.)

Notes: If a close contact is symptomatic but does not have COVID-19 (determined through testing and/or evaluation by a healthcare provider), they are no longer eligible for TTS and must instead follow traditional quarantine (Protocol A-2).

Resources:

[What to do if you have confirmed or suspected coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\)](#)

[VDH Algorithm for Evaluating a Child with COVID-19 Symptoms or Exposure](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

Are early education centers, pre-kindergarten classes, or child care centers eligible for TTS?

No, at this time VDH is not recommending that TTS be implemented in these settings. The current CDC recommendations for TTS apply to K-12 schools and do not specifically mention pre-kindergarten, early education centers, or child care centers, and they also require other prevention measures to be in place (such as universal masking, physical distancing, good hand and cough hygiene, etc.) It is not unreasonable to expect that at some point in the future pre-kindergarten and other child care centers may be included in TTS programs, however, Virginia is currently working on implementation in K-12 schools only.

Why are students enrolled in TTS allowed to participate in some extracurricular activities, but not sports practices or competitions?

Close contact team sports and indoor sports are known to represent a higher risk for COVID-19 transmission. Extracurricular activities in which a student remains consistently and correctly masked and physically distanced (>3 feet) for the full testing period represent a much lower risk for COVID-19 transmission. For this reason, the safest option is for students who have had an exposure to COVID-19 to refrain from high risk activities like sports until they complete the 5 day testing period for TTS.

Once the 5 day testing period for TTS is complete, students can participate in sports as long as they can adhere to strict mask usage on days 6-10, including during play. If strict mask use is not possible, participating in sports should be delayed until after day 10. Schools and families should be aware that team sports or other extracurricular activities, especially indoor activities involving shouting or singing, increase the risk of SARS-CoV2 transmission.

Why is a student ineligible for TTS if they are exposed to COVID-19 in their household (such as a parent or sibling)?

The programs that initially implemented TTS and provided the evidence that it was a reasonable alternative to traditional quarantine limited participation to in-school exposures. Although many variations of TTS are being implemented across the US, there is no current evidence base to suggest that including out-of-school exposures leads to the low risk demonstrated by limiting TTS to in-school exposures.

Current data also reveals that in-school transmission of SARS-CoV2 is equivalent to - or lower than - the risk of community transmission when layered prevention measures are in place. This may contribute to the low risk seen in TTS programs that limited participation to in-school exposures, as many of the prevention measures implemented in schools (distancing, masking, etc) may not occur as frequently in out-of-school exposures. Household exposures are known to have high rates of secondary transmission of COVID-19. In addition, many children are unable to mask or distance themselves from a parent or sibling in a household setting, thereby increasing the risk of transmission.

Recognizing the significant impact of community-based exposures and the need to make

implementation of TTS feasible and worthwhile for schools, VDH recommends an expanded eligibility to include community-based exposures in TTS. However, given the need to minimize the risk associated with having close contacts with a high risk of developing COVID-19 remain in the classroom, VDH recommends not allowing students exposed in the household setting to participate at this time.

Can a K-12 student attend before or after school care while participating in TTS?

Similar to extracurricular activities, students may continue to attend before or after school care while participating in TTS as long as they are able to wear a mask consistently and correctly, remain >3 feet from others (or >6 feet from others while eating or drinking, see [VDH Isolation and Quarantine FAQs for K-12 Schools](#)), and have the school's approval to do so.

The school must have a plan in place for checking the student's test result, symptom status, and ability to wear a mask prior to allowing the student to enter before school care. If this is not feasible for the school, then the school may not allow the TTS participant to attend before school care.

Why does VDH recommend that teachers and staff initially be excluded from TTS?

The goal of TTS is to allow students to safely continue in-person learning during their quarantine period. In order to maximize the potential benefits of continued in-person learning for students while reducing risk of transmission as much as possible, VDH currently suggests limiting participation in TTS to students only. However, depending on the resources a school/school district has to support TTS, as well as the burden of teacher and staffing shortages due to quarantine, schools may consider including teachers and staff in the strategy in the future.

If a student enrolled in Test to Stay develops symptoms, but has a negative test, may they still go to school?

No. Any student who develops symptoms must isolate at home. Even if the student has a negative test and/or an evaluation by a health care provider finds an alternative diagnosis to explain the symptoms, the student must complete traditional quarantine at home. They are not eligible to continue to participate in TTS.

If an asymptomatic student in TTS has a positive rapid antigen test, do they require a confirmatory PCR test? What happens if a parent obtains a PCR test for their student and the result is negative?

Students with a positive rapid test must isolate at home (see [Protocol B](#)) and are no longer eligible to participate in TTS. [CDC Guidelines](#) do not require confirmatory PCR testing if the person with the positive antigen test is 1) symptomatic, or 2) a close contact of a known case. Therefore, individuals in TTS (who are close contacts by definition) do not need a confirmatory PCR. If a PCR is obtained anyway and is negative, the student is still no longer eligible to participate in TTS and must complete isolation at home.

If a student who is participating in TTS is found to have an additional COVID-19 exposure from within their household after enrolling, can the student continue to participate in TTS?

No. Students who are close contacts of a COVID-19 positive individual in their household are not eligible to participate in TTS. These students must follow traditional quarantine guidelines (see [Protocol A-2](#)), using their most recent exposure as Day 0.

What happens if the 5th day of testing occurs during a weekend, holiday, or extended break?

The individual must have at least one negative rapid test on or after the 5th day before being released from TTS. If the first day back to school following an extended break is 10 days or more after the exposure, the student does not need to be tested upon return to school provided that they have not experienced any symptoms.

Can students participating in TTS also be tested through the ViSSTA program?

No. The Virginia School Screening Testing for Assurance program, or ViSSTA, is a COVID-19 screening testing program that excludes individuals with known symptoms or exposure to COVID-19. All students participating in TTS have a known COVID-19 exposure. Once the student has completed the TTS requirements and is released, they may begin participating in ViSSTA.

How will a parent/guardian conducting an at-home proctored COVID-19 test communicate the results to the school?

VDH encourages schools to develop a secure mechanism for receiving results from at-home proctored tests. Schools may also consider alternative options such as obtaining parental attestation of the test results before the student may proceed with in-person instruction at school.

Why is mask use required on weekends and holidays during Test to Stay when the student is not at school?

The CDC recommends that for the first 5 days after an exposure those in quarantine stay home, away from others in the community, and wear a well-fitting mask around others at home if possible. This time frame is when the individual is considered most infectious, and masking at home may help protect high risk individuals (grandparents, young siblings, or individuals with high risk conditions.)

If an individual in Test to Stay tests negative 5 days after the exposure, they may leave the house, but should continue to wear a well-fitting mask around others at home and in public until 10 days after the exposure. The individual may still be infectious, and wearing a mask will protect others in the home, at school, and in public from being exposed to COVID-19. It is recognized that it is not always feasible for a student, especially a young child, to mask at home all of the time, so attempting to keep physical distancing in place between the student and high risk individuals as much as possible may be a reasonable alternative at home.

Why does the protocol require daily testing for the first 5 days after exposure, if the CDC recommends testing at least once upon notification of their exposure as a close contact and again 5-7 days later?

VDH recommends daily testing for the first 5 days after exposure in order to more quickly identify and isolate students who become infected and reduce the risk of in-school transmission from these individuals. In many cases, due to the delayed timing of exposure notification or testing days falling on weekends or holidays, a student will not actually require a full five days of testing.

Additional Resources

1. Executive Summary
2. Test to Stay Flowchart
3. Consent Form for Parents to Enroll Child in Test to Stay
4. Letter to School Community
5. School Checklists
6. Daily Monitoring Form
7. Implementation Checklist
8. Data Reporting Tool

Virginia Department of Health Test to Stay (TTS) Guidance Flowchart

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